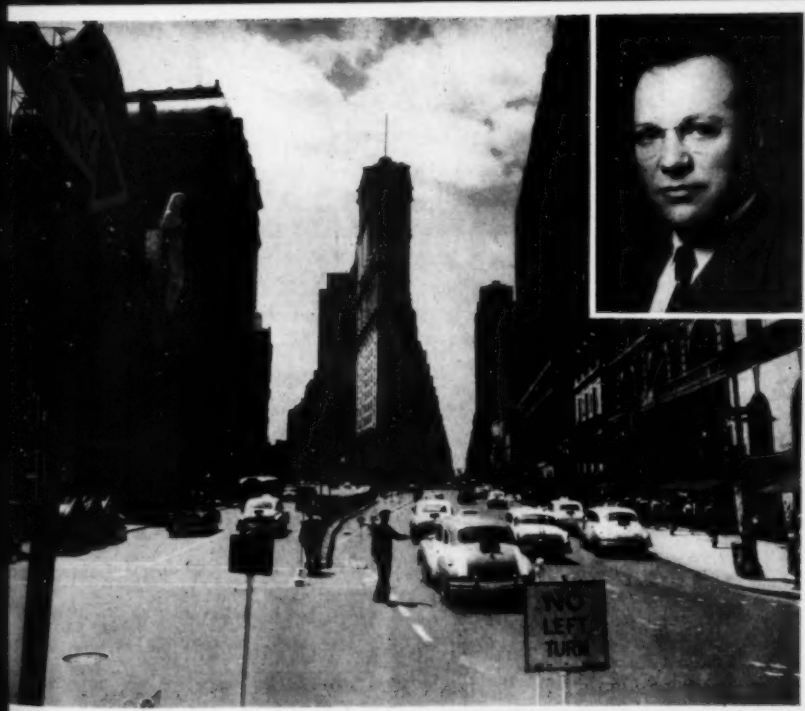


LAW AND ORDER



Chief of Police
 John Edgar Hoover, Director of
 the FBI

Police Commissioner
 Thomas E. Callahan

Chief of Police
 William J. Connelley
 New York City

Chief of Police
 John J. Connelley

Chief of Police
 William J. Connelley
 New York City

Chief of Police
 William J. Connelley
 New York City

GUEST EDITORIAL

Hugh Gregg



Governor of New Hampshire

If I were asked to name the one factor which more than any other has been responsible for the success of our State Police organization, it would be this: "No compromise with quality."

From the beginning police employees, as trainees, are schooled to act with respectful courtesy and consideration in speech and behavior towards everyone with whom they have to deal in the ordinary course of their duty.

Their biggest job is to promote safety on the highways and to act as coordinators to aid other law enforcement agencies in the prevention and detection of crime and the apprehension of criminals; to secure records and other information relative to persons who have been or may hereafter be convicted of a crime; and to patrol the highways and enforce the highway laws and regulations.

Our more experienced police officers have seen many lawbreakers, some of whom may be called criminals and others we could call offenders or violators, and they have been concerned with the detection and apprehension of criminals and with the gathering of information about their activities for the purpose of prosecution in court.

To cope with the modern trend of violators it is essential that the police be supplied with the latest equipment, with experts to man the same. Photography and radio are two of the most important aids to our police. The polygraph or truth detector has recently been added to our scientific laboratory. We know this is not a cure-all for crime, nor is it a substitute for the usual police work required in investigation of criminal cases, but the use of this equipment is a means of confirming the judgment of the investigating officers. More often than

not it eliminates a suspect in a crime, and it may be a means of convicting the guilty.

Interrogation of itself is a long-drawn-out process in many instances, and the results are not always conclusive. A person can control his outer emotions and in this manner deceive the investigator and cause wrong conclusions to be reached.

A police laboratory has just one purpose—to reveal the truth of the matter being investigated. The use of the various instruments is for the protection of the innocent and the apprehension of the guilty; to make it possible to state that a certain thing is so. The Spectograph, X-Ray, Comparison Microscope and other instruments are for the protection of the innocent, and have, over a period of years, been accepted by the courts. The Polygraph is now being used more and more each year, and the results of its work are tremendous.

The services of the State Police personnel and the benefits of its specialized laboratory equipment, including the Polygraph, are available to all law enforcement agencies within the state without cost to the requesting agency.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to read "Hugh Gregg". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping "H" and a cursive "Gregg".



Our cover picture for this issue is a familiar scene to New Yorkers and out-of-towners alike. It is the Times Square area of New York. Looking south from 46th Street, we can see the two great traffic arteries, 7th Avenue and Broadway, which are separated only by an iron fence at this point. In this issue is the "starter" of our series of traffic articles, to which we hope you will contribute your experiences in solving traffic problems. Our Contributing Editor, S. E. Rink, wrote it after an interview with Deputy Commissioner David R. Post of the New York Department of Traffic. (He is the man in the picture inset.) The Times Tower is the building directly in the center of the photograph, where the LAW AND ORDER offices are located on the 22nd floor.

Reserve Police Corps

Wilmette, Ill., has a trained reserve corps of 25 men to aid the local police in case of disaster or other special need.

The corps helps direct traffic at special events, aids in searches and investigations and patrols the city in private cars to report pranksters. During World War II, corps members became supervisors for the civil defense auxiliary police.

The continuous training program for the group includes physical tests, first aid courses, marksmanship, riot and tear gas drills, instruction in law of arrest, search and seizure, traffic direction, accident prevention interrogation and statement taking. Volunteer night duty in police headquarters routine is another of their duties.

While on duty, corp members wear a distinctive uniform. Each corp member is bonded.

Extra Study Brings Extra Pay

Police Officers in Peoria, Ill., who complete the twelve week course in Municipal Police Administration conducted in the department by Bradley University, will receive boosts in pay, reports the *International City Manager's Association*, publishers of the textbook used in the course.

Captains, presently earning \$5,122 a year will receive an annual raise of \$234. Lieutenants' salaries will be raised \$148 above the present level of \$4,740.

LAW AND ORDER

AN INDEPENDENT, PROFESSIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL CONCERNED WITH THE BUSINESS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

Vol. 2

AUGUST 1954

No. 8

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Broadway and Seventh Ave., New York City, looking south toward Forty-second St. Inset: David R. Post, Deputy Commissioner of New York Department of Traffic. Photo by New York Times.

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EPA

THE SNARLED TRAFFIC conditions that are aggravating communities throughout the country are by no means escapable in New York, the world's biggest city, where in the Times Square area alone, a 1951 survey revealed that 6,437,814 persons entered that business section every week—a number exceeding the population of the state of Texas.

How is New York coping with this herculean job of regulating traffic? Part of the story can be seen in the front page headline of June 7th New York *Times*, telling of the shift of 7th and 8th Avenues to one-way operation. 7th and 8th Avenues are main thoroughfares which run parallel almost the entire length (north and south) of Manhattan island. With 88,025 people per square mile in Manhattan, it is easy to see why this one island borough has an even tougher traffic problem to solve than the four other boroughs comprising the city of New York.

Behind the headline lies the work of the Department of Traffic, created on June 7th, 1950, by a New York City Charter amendment, thus transferring the functions of installing and maintaining traffic signs, and signals, markings and other traffic controlling devices from the Police Department to the Department of Traffic. The Commissioner of Traffic, at that time, Lloyd B. Reid, was authorized to make all traffic rules and regulations, establish the design and location of traffic control devices, direct the installation and maintenance of such devices, carry on a traffic safety education campaign, establish parking meter zones, and report the need for off-street parking facilities, street lighting, new traffic facilities and other traffic matters.

The shift of 7th and 8th Avenues is part of the Departments' Traffic Control Plan, designed to "reduce congestion and accidents, shorten the running time, and increase traffic carrying capacity." (See Front Cover.)

While it is still too early to estimate the full effectiveness of the conversion to one-way operation of 7th and 8th Avenues, a brief look at a similar change which 1st and 2nd Avenues underwent in June, 1951 might be enlightening. As a result of changing the traffic signals along the newly created one-way streets from simultaneous timing on a 90 second cycle to progressive timing for speeds of about 23 miles per hour on a 60 second

Traffic Case Histories:

I. New York City

by S. E. Rink, Contributing Editor

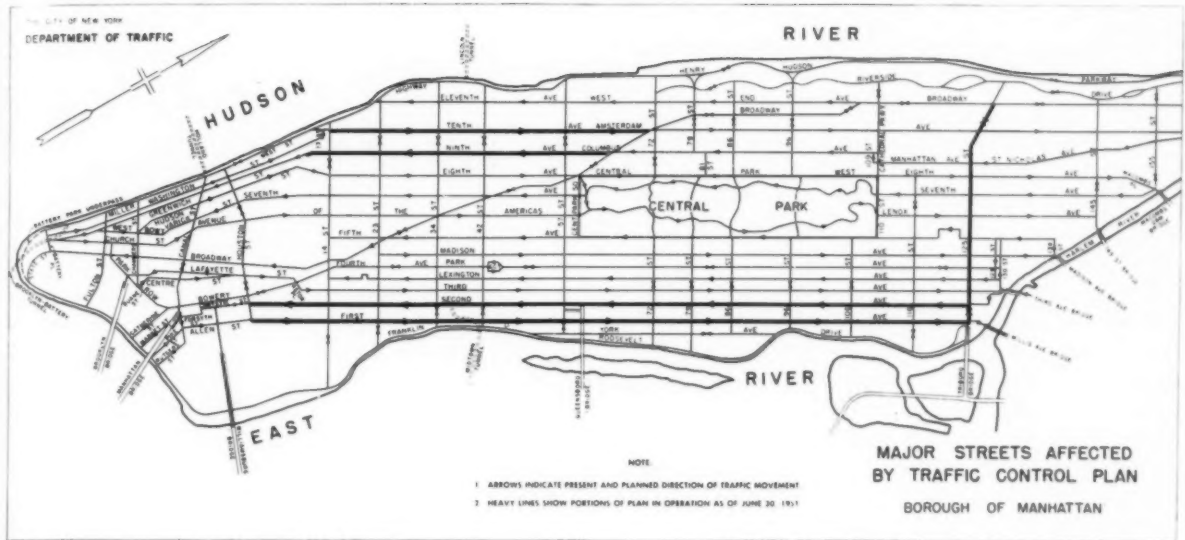
cycle, the average reduction in running time was 31% for all trips made along 1st and 2nd Avenues. Under the two-way system, the average driver had to stop every six or seven blocks for a red light. Now, by gauging his speed, it is possible for a driver to travel the entire length of the avenues without stopping. On the average the number of stops on the two avenues has been reduced 80%. It is estimated that this reduces gasoline consumption by about one and a half million gallons each year.

Progressive timing of the traffic signals is one answer to a major traffic difficulty. Previous to establishing the progressive signal timing, it was not uncommon for motorists to travel 35 miles per hour in order to make as many lights as they could before the signals changed to red. Now, paradoxical as it may seem, by driving at a slower, even pace, the motorist reaches his destination quicker, without having frequent stops.

Deputy Commissioner David R. Post told us that the old-time 90 second signal cycle was too long. By holding traffic at red lights for 60 seconds on the crosstown streets and 30 seconds on the avenues, severe congestion resulted. Traffic backed up into the narrower crosstown streets; pedestrians, impatient at having to wait, disregarded the signals; turning cars, cutting across the flow of traffic, further jammed the intersections.

"The primary reason for converting 7th and 8th Avenues to a one-way system," emphasized Deputy Commissioner Post, "is to relieve the congestion on the crosstown streets." New York's crosstown streets, narrower for the most part than the avenues, have been one-





way alternately for many years, with even numbers going east and odd numbers going west. With a one-way operation in effect on the avenues, too, the signal cycle time can be shorted to 60 seconds. The new cycle provides for 35 seconds of green light for the avenue traffic and 25 seconds of travel time for the cross street traffic. This allows a 40% increase in crosstown vehicular traffic because there are one and a half times as many green periods per hour as formerly; no longer are there long lines of waiting cars on crosstown streets.

There has been a commensurate reduction in pedestrian accident hazards as a result of the one-way traffic operation, Mr. Post reminded us. This, he explained, is because the period of waiting time is shortened and pedestrians are more inclined to obey the signals if they are not required to wait too long at the crossing. Moreover, the pedestrian is less liable to injury by turning cars when the traffic is flowing in just one direction. Turning movements are reduced by 50%.

To further safeguard the pedestrian, Mr. Post pointed out that "Walk" and "Don't Walk" signals are being installed at busy intersections, especially in business areas, throughout the city. The ones now in operation in the Times Square area have proved successful. Tests conducted in New York reveal that signals bearing the two line "Walk" and "Don't Walk" message are the most effective yet tried, since even the illiterate are able to comprehend the meaning by recognizing the signals.

For many years the New York traffic signals have been red and green. The yellow (caution) light has not been

in use. In recent years, however, the three color light system has been installed at school crossings and at as many other crossings as economy allows (there are close to 8,000 signalized intersections in New York, and so the change-over must be a gradual process). Eventually all the signals will have the three light system; meanwhile some improvement has been made in the existing signal set-up. Whereas there used to be a moment of black-out between the time the signal changed from red to green and back again, now the red color comes on before the green goes off, so there is an overlapping of colors while the change is taking place. Formerly when a motorist or a pedestrian approached the crossing and happened to glance at the light when it was in the process of changing, he might get the impression the light was out of order because of the momentary lack of any colored light and proceed ahead unwisely. Now as he approaches a light about to change, he sees two colors and knows to wait to see which color is going on and which one off.

"The 'Scramble' system (or Denver Square Dance as it is referred to) of halting all traffic while pedestrians cross in any direction they wish, now under discussion in many communities, would not work in New York," Mr. Post advised. "Our traffic is too heavy and our crosstown streets are too narrow for such a system, which would require two signal cycles to elapse while traffic accumulated down the street, backing up as far as the previous avenue." He indicated that such a system would defeat the purpose of the one-way traffic operation which is proving highly successful in New York.

In establishing a one-way system, many factors must be considered. Often traffic only indirectly related to the streets concerned is adversely affected. Especially at the start and end of the one-way streets are there

(Continued on Page 10)

Left to Right: Traffic moving north and south on First Avenue near approach to Queensboro Bridge prior to inauguration of one way operation and progressive signal timing.

Traffic moving in orderly and accelerated manner on First Avenue northbound following the start of a one-way operation. (Photos courtesy Dept. of Traffic, N. Y. C.)

THE AVERAGE POLICE officer, particularly if he is assigned to a Detective Bureau, is a capable investigator. He has the intelligence, ability, willingness, and incentive that are necessary to conduct a successful investigation. Why, then, comes the usual question, is he unsuccessful in so many instances? Why does he fail to find clues *a la* story book, television, and radio crime detective?

The obvious reason for these failures is not in the man himself but in the lack of equipment necessary to conduct a good, thorough job. Fighting crime is a continuous war, and the police officer is a peace-time soldier who stands between the civilized, law-abiding community and the always dangerous underworld. The public would not ask their armies to go forth to battle without heavy diversified armament, without the aid of all the electronic devices which have been invented in recent years, or without proper transportation and air support. Yet, they expect a policeman, armed only with a gun and blackjack, to enter the scene of a crime, find clues, and conduct tests which require the services of trained personnel, extensive materials and scientific apparatus. Not only is it unfair, it is impossible.

There is no doubt that many cases—now forgotten—would have been solved and the criminal apprehended and punished if sufficient means had been placed at the disposal of the police department. Even Dick Tracey, Kerry Drake, and other popular fictional detectives are always utilizing numerous scientific paraphernalia, which, fortunately for them, can be drawn into the scene at the stroke of an artist's pen and do not require the expenditures of large sums of money, as is the fact in true life.

With this in mind, the Mobile Crime Detection Unit of the Philadelphia Police Department was placed in operation early in 1952. A unit of this type had been under consideration for several years, but it had been difficult to secure the necessary funds. The heads of the

Get The Facts

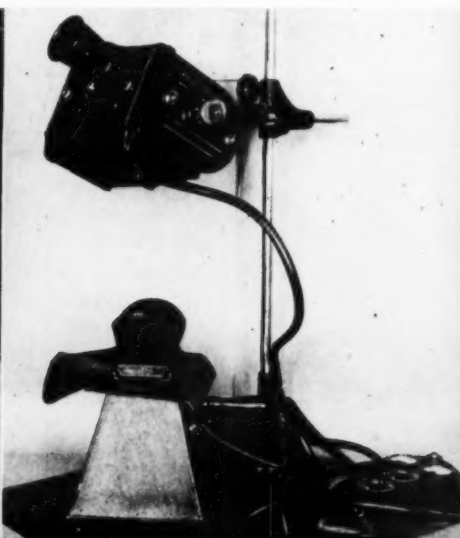
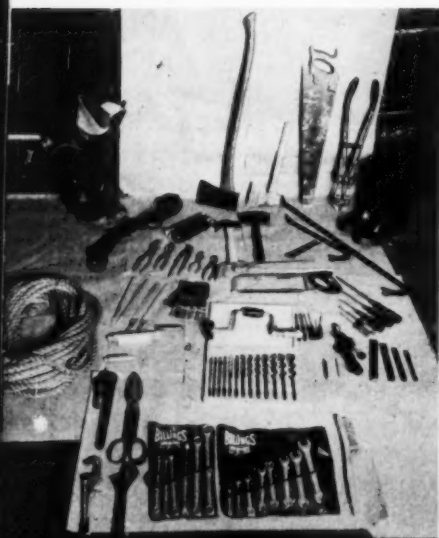
investigating units continuously stressed the advantages that could be secured by bringing a crime laboratory swiftly to the scene of a crime in order to conduct the tests, experiments, and procedures which are mandatory in the successful investigation of a case.

Technicians from Philadelphia were sent to police departments of various metropolitan cities which had pioneered in this field of activity and had built and utilized similar equipment. They learned the merits and failures of many different instruments and tried to profit by other cities' experience in organizing and equipping their Unit.

Finally, the funds were made available and the Unit was built by Thornton-Fuller Company of Philadelphia, at a cost of \$8,500. The scientific equipment, both built in and portable, cost an additional \$7,000.

It was a proud moment when our Mobile Unit was placed in operation, and results of its use have far exceeded our hopes and expectations. Its facilities and its personnel, who are highly trained technicians, have been utilized in burglary, rape, murder, and other important cases. The presence of the Unit gives the officers conducting the investigation added confidence. They know that its facilities will eliminate guesswork and they will not be burdened with the accumulation of evidence, which begins to lose its characteristics through delay in conducting a proper examination.

Included in the equipment is an X-ray machine which permits fluoroscopic examination of furniture, mattresses, etc., in order to locate narcotics, guns, stolen articles or



by **Thomas J. Gibbons,**

Commissioner of Police,
Philadelphia, Pa.



illegal materials. It can also be used to examine a package suspected of containing explosives.

With the ultra violet ray unit, the technicians are able to detect the presence of stains or invisible markings on clothing or upholstery. The unit can also be used to detect suspected forged documents and altered photographs.

We have been able to secure the most modern cameras and photographic aids. The pictures are developed at the scene of the crime, and, if they do not show what is expected, another group of pictures may be taken immediately. There is equipment available for discovering, lifting, photographing, and preserving latent fingerprints. There are miniature cameras which can be used in surveillances and undercover investigations and a telephoto lense which permits the taking of accurate photographs at considerable distances.

There is also available a blood testing kit, so that stains can be immediately checked to determine their origin, and a portable casting kit facilitates making accurate casts of physical evidence essential to the investigation.

Other appliances includes a self-contained permanent magnet designed to retrieve metal objects from water, powerful flood lights to illuminate night scenes, amplifying units for crowd control and broadcasting of orders and instructions, a vacuum cleaner with attach-

ment to retrieve by suction minute bits of evidence, a tape recorder to take down the confessions of suspects and statements of witnesses, a portable typewriter to transcribe confessions and statements, and a large assortment of wrenches, drills, and other tools to assist in locating and recovering evidence from inaccessible locations in the shortest possible time.

The Unit is staffed by four specially trained crime investigation officers. Each man was a member of the armed forces during World War II. One is a college graduate holding a B.A. Degree in chemistry as well as two years of pre-medical education. The second was an X-ray technician in the Navy Medical Corps. The third is a professional photographer and identification expert. The fourth is an artist as well as a fingerprint technician. These men were given months of intensive training in all phases of the work they would be called upon to perform, and today, they give capable support to the investigating units in their war on crime.

It is realized that every police department cannot secure the equipment utilized in the Mobile Unit, but it is possible for every department, even if it is a one man force, to gather certain materials, containers, tags, etc., which will facilitate his work and enable him to perform a more effective job. Even if his mobile unit is an old battered suitcase which he carries from place to place, it will show that he is endeavoring to conduct his investigation with one purpose in mind and that is with all due credit to Sgt. Friday, "Get The Facts!"



Left to right: Assortment of tools which are part of the Mobile Crime Detection Unit.

Portable X-Ray machine and viewer which can be utilized for searching furniture, walls or other places in which illegal or stolen materials might be hidden.

Dusting a lethal weapon for tell-tale fingerprints.

Right, upper: Interior of Mobile Unit shows the compactness of the portable material.

The Mobile Crime Detection Unit ready for action.

August, 1954



New Airs for Wisconsin Law Enforcement

by Earl B. Dutton

radio system had to be devised to carry the communication load. Microwave was the answer.

Like FM, microwave is static-free. It also withstands storms in which conventional pole-line communication systems frequently fail. This makes microwave especially valuable in times of disaster when emergency communication systems are most needed.

Relatively low power can be used for microwave transmission because the waves can be made directional. Each relay station has an auxiliary power supply—a gasoline operated generator—which automatically goes to work if the main source fails. As an additional safety measure an automatic signal light flashes on in the control room showing where a power failure occurs along the system. This setup also warns the Madison central control panel if someone breaks into one of the transmitter stations.

Even television has entered the new police communication system. Through a closed circuit television arrangement, the microwave control room on the top floor of the building is in direct contact with the motor vehicle department's file on the ground floor. When a microwave dispatcher receives a question about the registration of an automobile anywhere in the state he can contact the motor vehicle department where a file clerk slides the registration certificate in question under a small television camera. The dispatcher upstairs is then able to see the card on his closed circuit screen and to relay the desired information.

As modern as all this is, the Wisconsin microwave system is the result of one man's dream and devotion. He is Raymond Hoffman, the state police radio supervisor at Madison. By getting the backing of the Motor Vehicle Department Commissioner and the Governor, Hoffman convinced the legislature to appropriate \$254,000 in 1953 for the project.

It has been estimated that depreciation costs of the microwave system will run to about \$40,000 a year. However, Hoffman believes the new system will save about \$50,000 annually in manpower, overtime and rental expenses.

To effectively maintain the present police radio system in Wisconsin, 31 dispatchers are needed. By using the new microwave system all eight stations can be manned by 17 dispatchers working around the clock in Madison.

Hoffman says that microwave can and will possibly be used for civil defense. Sirens could be set into operation in cities throughout the state by merely pushing a button in the Madison control room. Plans are being made to connect the radio-equipped vehicles of the state traffic patrol and conservation department, federal

(Continued on Page 10)

Law enforcement in Wisconsin is putting on new airs. Microwave, a modern electronic miracle, will soon play a leading role in reducing crime in the Badger state.

On the top floor of the State Office Building in Madison, carpenters, painters, electricians, radio men and state law enforcement officers are hard at work, readying several rooms for the installation of microwave equipment which will connect the capital city with all state-owned police radio-equipped vehicles.

When the project is completed by July 1, 1955, Wisconsin will be the first state to have a state-wide police radio network operated by microwave relays from a central point. Throughout the state, towers are being erected to carry the narrow radio beams. This network of towers will tie Wisconsin's eight state police radio stations together.

In order to complete the state-wide circuit, plans are being made to use some of the towers of the state radio FM network and some of the fire lookout towers in the wooded sections of the north. The "borrowing" of the FM network towers is a reciprocal thing, for when the proposed state television network becomes a reality, many of the microwave towers can be used for relay purposes.

But what is microwave? It could actually be called a war baby. It was the means by which communications were maintained during Patton's tank thrusts, a time when telephone lines could not be put up fast enough. At that crucial period, a mobile directional



Central Control Panel for Microwave system, Madison, Wis. Raymond Hoffman (left) State Police Supervisor and Robert Henry, communications engineer.

(Photo by Cliff Hutchinson)

Chiefly Chatter

Howard Monahan

Chief of Police, Highlands, N. J.

IN OUR VISITS with chiefs we have often thought of the words of wisdom that a prophet is never appreciated in his own country. This seems to be particularly true in the police profession and especially in a small department. The police are often taken for granted.

For the past twenty-five years Howard Monahan has been working at the business of law enforcement, and as a professional man keeps abreast of the latest developments by attending frequent refresher courses. The chief is a member of many organizations and has at least seven membership cards in an accordion-like pocket folder which he opens and his many membership cards cascade in an impressive fall. He acknowledges with a grin that he is well "identified."

But there was a time when Chief Monahan did a kind of fighting other than crime. He fought professionally in the ring, back in the twenties when his opponents were men like Johnny Dundee (they fought to a draw). Monahan trained with Benny Leonard and fought all over the United States; he even had a couple of bouts in Havana, Cuba.

We mentioned that his face showed no evidence of the prize ring. The chief smiled and said his dad told him that a man had to be hit to show the "scars of the ring." The chief was fast on his feet, reasoning that a moving target is hard to hit.

Chief Monahan has always been interested in sports and told us that he played semi-pro baseball. When he volunteered that he had been a catcher, we asked, "Let's see your hands." Sure enough his hands bore marks of a back stop.

The department at Highlands consists of four men. The community, a summer resort, is located on the coast of New Jersey. During the winter its population is 3500, but when summer comes along it jumps to 13,000. Because of its geographical location, the town is subjected to violent storms; three times during the last ten years, it has been under water. In 1944, 1950 and 1953, Monahan's department supervised the evacuation of many homes. In his headquarters, the chief showed us where the water line had left its mark. Some of his metal files were still difficult to open because salt water had played havoc with the rollers.

We asked the chief how people acted during a flood. Was there any panic? "No," he said. "Trouble has a way of eliminating any social distinction. When we took the poorer people to the school (which is on high ground), they ate and slept with the wealthy. There was no panic; the natives had been through it before and their actions reassured the others." Although the chief didn't say it, we gathered that during emergencies



like floods, the full worth of the police department was appreciated by the populace.

During the last flood many automobile engines were under water. Salt water can do much damage; in spite of the fact that the cars were cleaned and dried, no one can be sure that the water was 100% removed. The chief noted that many of the cars that were under water are still active around town, but he turned in the department's patrol car for a new one.

Almost everyone is familiar with the famous Sergeant York story and his capture of a company of men, but few have heard about Chief Monahan's single handed capture of six of the most wanted criminals in northern New Jersey. Here is an account of what happened:

During last year's summer season a little lad came into police headquarters and said, "Chief, there's a man at the beach with a gun in his pocket. I saw it when he picked it up after he dropped it."

Monahan went with the lad and an auxiliary policeman to the beach where the youngster pointed out the man. He was with another man sitting on a log. The chief knew he would feel pretty silly if the lad had made a mistake; nevertheless he quietly went behind the men and commanded, "Stand up and put your hands on your heads." The men followed instructions. Each man had a loaded gun on his person. Chief Monahan called to the auxiliary who had remained in the car to drive back to headquarters, while he walked the men four blocks to the station house where he put them in a cell. He then got busy on the telephone asking if the men were wanted and found out they were part of a gang of six who had been doing stick-ups throughout northern New Jersey for two years.

(Continued on Page 10)

Traffic (Continued from Page 5)
often "bugs" which hinder the smooth flow of traffic. 8th Avenue, for instance, now one-way going north ends at Columbus Circle, where traffic from Broadway, Central Park West, and crosstown 59th Street funnels into the intricate pattern of the Circle. To distribute the traffic from the Circle, Traffic Commissioner T. T. Wiley decided to "unbalance" traffic so that four lanes of traffic will flow southbound and only two lanes northbound for 12 blocks thus alleviating some of the traffic pressure at the Circle. (After 12 blocks, there is a detour, and all remaining traffic flows steadily south.)

Provision must be made for surface transportation before a one-way system can be initiated, especially if the bus or trolley car company has franchise rights of long standing. In New York, the New York City Omnibus Corporation ended operation of its 7th Avenue line and integrated the service with its 8th Avenue route, thus eliminating about 20 buses. Although some buses still run (south bound) on 7th Avenue, they are the buses of the 8th Avenue line.

The thoroughness with which the change-over was planned was evident in the smoothness of operation when the crucial testing time came, and traffic began to move along the two one-way avenues. Motorists saw new markers, striped lane lines made with 589 gallons of paint, barriers, and uniformed police officers along the familiar streets guiding them in unfamiliar directions. The minor flaws that appeared in the system the first day it went into operation (on a Sunday when traffic in the city is light) were quickly cleared up—in many instances before the Monday morning rush and trucking traffic began. By the end of the week, New Yorkers, accustomed to the new system, were wending their way through the core of Manhattan with a minimum of inconvenience and a maximum of driving efficiency.

The establishment of one-way street operations by no means clears up all the traffic problems plaguing New York. Yet it is a step, a very positive step, in the right direction, and aids in affecting succeeding steps necessary to bring about the solution of traffic entanglements.

Chiefly Chatter (Continued from Page 9)

Before he replaced the receiver of the phone, the youngster came in again and said he saw three men in a boat "throwing something overboard."

Telling the auxiliary to keep an eye on the prisoners and not let them talk, the chief went off again. Arriving at the beach he saw the boat heading toward a wharf three blocks away. The chief drove to it and was waiting for the men as they stepped out of the boat. After searching them, he found three more guns to add to the collection. He walked his prisoners to jail after arranging to have his car driven back to headquarters.

With five men in jail he learned the sixth was seen talking to a girl. Scouting around town, he found them talking in a car. A search of the car revealed many additional guns. After he had all his prisoners in jail, calls came in from many cities asking for the prisoners. When the whole story was told, the gang had stolen guns from the arsenal of the ROTC at St. Peter's College in Jersey City. The gang was planning one more stick-up and then lamming to Mexico. They were unloading excess "artillery" in the water.

The chief marveled that not one shot was fired, and although there were several hundred people on the beach few realized what was happening. Perhaps if a gun fight had started or someone was wounded, the chief would have received a medal and been regarded as a super hero. Instead the episode is thought of by his community as just a "nice piece of police work." To this day, the members of the gang cannot believe that ONE man is responsible for all six being behind bars.

Wisconsin (Continued from Page 8)
wild life service, FBI, and the state crime laboratory cars with the central control.

Test signals on the new microwave system are already passing between Madison and Milwaukee. But Hoffman and his associates want the change-over to be gradual, so they are working on a do-it-yourself basis rather than hiring the manufacturer to erect the system.

Other states are studying the prospects of using microwave in their police communications. A great deal will depend on the success of the Wisconsin venture.

\$25 REWARD

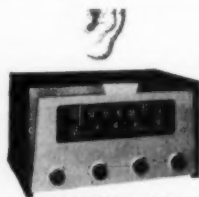
for your thoughts and experiences!

For every article published on our new "TRAFFIC" page, we will reward the writer with \$25.00.

Here are the simple rules: In 800 to 1000 words tell us the traffic problem and how you and your department went about solving it. Send us two pictures (good snapshots will do) showing the "before" and "after" of the problem. Send them to:

Editor

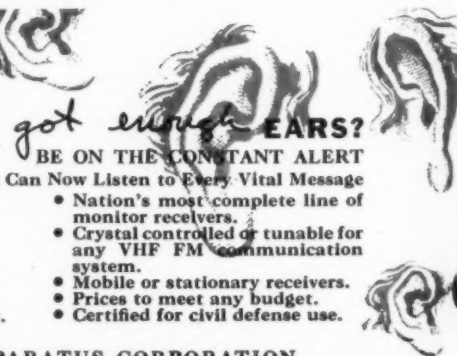
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"According to Law..."

Edited by Irving B. Zeichner
Counsellor-at-Law



Harger Test

Defendant was driving a 1948 model Pontiac at an intersection when it ran into an automobile properly parked in front of the railway station at Tulsa, Okla. Police Officer Charles Diven investigated the collision. The defendant admitted to him that he had been driving the Pontiac but said he did not know what caused the accident.

Officer Diven testified that the defendant's eyes were bloodshot and that he had a strong odor of alcohol. He further related that the defendant staggered badly when he walked.

The defendant was advised by Police Officer M. T. Hill of his constitutional right to refuse to take a breath test or what is commonly known as a drunkometer test. He was told that it could be used against him but, nevertheless, volunteered to submit to the test.

Officer Hill testified that .151% alcoholic blood content would make one an unsafe driver. The defendant showed .169% alcoholic blood content. The trial court permitted a demonstration as to how the Harger breath machine operated and as to its wide use in the United States.

In his testimony, the defendant denied being drunk but admitted that he had consumed about 1½ bottles of beer. Officer Hill stated in rebuttal to this that it would have taken 8 to 9 bottles to produce the alcoholic content evidenced in the defendant's breath by the Harger test.

On appeal from a conviction for operating a motor vehicle on the public highway while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, the defendant contended that the prosecuting attorney and Officer Hill had formed a combination to sell the jury on the fact that he was drunk rather than present the evidence in a fair and impartial manner.

The Criminal Court of Appeals of Oklahoma affirmed the conviction holding that it is the sole and exclusive province of the jury to make findings of fact. It said that even though the evidence in a criminal case is conflicting, the Court would not interfere with the jury's findings when the evidence reasonably tends to support the same.

The court asserted that it was not necessary that a demonstration of the Harger test be made inasmuch as the result of such test had been held to be admissible. It went on to state that such tests are admitted in evidence, the same as other evidence on the

question of intoxication, when the record supports the proposition that the tests are submitted voluntarily.

Entrapment

Deputy Sheriff John Mendoza of San Joaquin County encountered the defendant in Sacramento while working with the State Division of Narcotic Enforcement. Deputy Mendoza, in the company of an informant, gave the defendant \$8.00. The latter entered a building and returned with a capsule.

The following day, Deputy Mendoza met the defendant at the same place where he had obtained the first capsule and asked if he had anything on him. No one was present that time. Again the defendant went into the building and came out with a capsule which he sold to the deputy for \$8.00. The two capsules were shown to have contained an unidentified derivative of morphine.

Convicted for violation of provisions of the Health and Safety Code, the defendant appealed on the ground that the evidence showed entrapment.

The District Court of Appeal of California affirmed the judgment, holding that the officer did not come within the definition of entrapment.

"Entrapment is the conception and planning of an offense by an officer and his procurement of its commission by one who would not have perpetrated it except for the trickery, persuasion, or fraud of the officer. In other words, persuasion or allurement must be utilized to entrap. Where an accused knowingly commits a crime by selling to a police decoy, there is no entrapment."

Contraband

Detective Bert Giddens of the Oklahoma City Police Department testified that, under authority of a search warrant for intoxicating liquor, he and another officer served the warrant on the owner of the apartment to be searched and thereupon searched the apartment.

He related that he found 9 or 10 people in the room and that some of them were "high" as if under the influence of either liquor or dope. He said that there were 4 or 5 known women prostitutes among those present, and all were persons with criminal backgrounds.

Detective Giddens further stated that as a matter of precaution all were searched for weapons. In the upper left hand pocket of the defendant was found 100 grams of morphine. No liquor was found.

Defendant appealed from a conviction for illegal possession of narcotic drugs on the ground that the evidence should have been suppressed. It was stated that the officer could not have expected to find a pistol in the shirt pocket when he searched for arms.

The Criminal Court of Appeals of Oklahoma affirmed the conviction, stating that it is the duty of police officers to take possession of contraband of whatever nature whether their search is by reason of a valid search without a warrant or a search under authority of a warrant.

Due Process

Two police officers had an automobile service station in Hackensack, N.J., under surveillance. The defendant drove into the service station and remained there for 35 minutes. When he drove away the officers followed until he stopped for a traffic light.

The officers then told the defendant that he was wanted at police headquarters for questioning. Whereupon the defendant then put into his mouth 5 pieces of paper which he attempted to chew and swallow. The officers struggled with the defendant until he disgorged the papers.

Four of the papers were betting slips and the fifth recorded accounts with bettors in addition to recording bets. A search of the defendant at police headquarters disclosed, among other items, 2 copies of a "scratch sheet."

Upon conviction of the crime of bookmaking, defendant appealed on the ground that because the police officers struggled with him and forced him to disgorge the papers he was attempting to swallow, the papers were illegally admitted in evidence under the United States Supreme Court decision in Rochin vs. California.

The New Jersey Supreme Court affirmed the conviction, stating: "In the Rochin case the police took the accused to a hospital and used a stomach pump to extract 2 morphine capsules which Rochin had swallowed. The Court held the forcible extraction of Rochin's stomach contents shocks conscience and violates due process. There is no similarity between that case and the present one."

Weapon - Wise

by David O. Moreton

Some months ago I started a story called "Cartridge Designation and Caliber Confusion." Continuing this series I am going to discuss cartridge case types, and their evolution this issue. Following this cartridge discussion there will be a report on the Firearms Development Laboratories Long Range Revolver Sight.

EARLY CARTRIDGE HISTORY

Ammunition for small-arms as you and I know it, is in the form of metal cartridges. Militarily the term cartridge refers to fixed ammunition as opposed to larger-sized loose artillery charges that are not loaded as a single unit. "Cartridge" as defined by Webster is "A case, capsule, shell, or bag of metal, pasteboard, or the like, containing the explosive charge and, in small arms and some cannon, the projectile to be fired." Further examination shows that the word cartridge is a corruption of cartirage which sprang from the French term "cartouche," meaning a roll of paper; the latin root of "cartouche" "cartrage" and "cartridge" is "carta" meaning paper.

It is obvious therefore that the cartridge we know evolved from earlier forms of paper tubes and in some cases cloth bags. This we know from definition and from record. Illustrated in figure number one are several examples of these earlier paper cartridges. As you will note, the ball, projectile or bullet was separated from the powder charge. These cartridges at first were merely a means of speeding the process of loading and firing a gun in the field or in combat. Loading a muzzle loading pistol, musket or rifle was a slow process, which entailed measuring powder from powder



Figure Number 1

PAPER CARTRIDGES (not to scale)
A. Early Paper Cartridge with a round ball tied with linen thread. Approximately .54 caliber, 1/2 oz. lead ball, 40 grs. Black Powder.
B. Paper Cartridge with a Conical bullet tied with heavy thread at the point only. Approximately .44 caliber, 216 gr. lead Conical bullet, 25 grs. Black Powder.

horn or some other container, pouring it into the barrel, and then seating a patch and ball and trimming the patch after partially ramming the ball down the bore and finally ramming the ball and patch home. Still to be done was the priming.

However with the advent of paper cartridges these steps were made unnecessary since the charge was already measured. All that was needed was for the individual to bite through or otherwise break the paper, and then pour the powder down the barrel and follow it with the empty paper (which acted as the patch) containing the ball. This was then rammed home and except for priming the gun was ready to fire.

As you can see paper cartridges were a saving in the number of steps required for the loading and firing of the muzzle loading type of firearm. Not satisfied though, there were soon developed breech loading types of weapons that loaded faster and did not require the breaking, pouring of the powder and the seating and

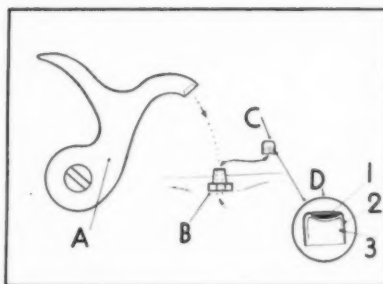


Figure Number 2
PERCUSSION CAP AND NIPPLE
(not to scale)

- A. HAMMER
- B. NIPPLE with the vent hole to the powder charge in the breech of the gun, the nipple acts as an anvil for the cap.
- C. PERCUSSION CAP
- D. SECTION VIEW THROUGH THE CAP
 - 1. Fulminate of Mercury or other priming compound.
 - 2. Cap case or the body of the case.
 - 3. Foil lining to protect the priming mixture and keep it in place.

ramming of the ball with the ram rod from the muzzle. The paper cartridge in its various forms was used throughout the world from the late sixteenth century until it was superseded by the numerous types of metallic cartridges in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. In this period of the earlier breech loaders, the 1840's - 1870's, combustible envelope cartridges were introduced; these cartridges were made of paper or linen and the case material impregnated with chemical compounds to make the case itself burn or even explode from the flame of their discharge. Notable weapons that used these cartridges were the Sharps rifle and Colt's revolvers in the .31, .36, and .44 calibers.

Earlier a Scotch Clergyman Alexander Forsyth became interested in the experiments of the various French

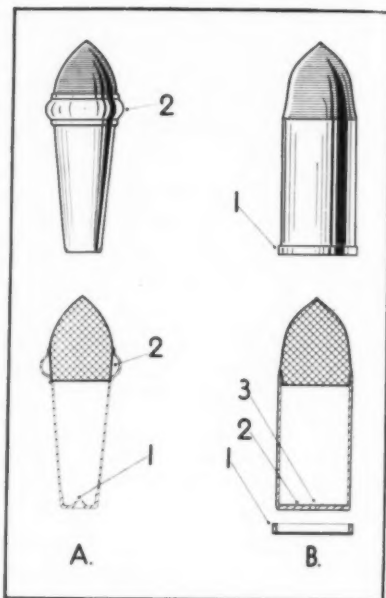


Figure Number 3

A. THE BURNSIDE CARTRIDGE (not to scale)

.54 caliber, 400 gr. Conical Lead Bullet, 45 gr. Black Powder. Overall length 2 3/8 inches. Note: The vent hole (1) at the base of the cartridge for the flash of the percussion cap to reach the powder charge. The bulge (2) at the neck of the case is a grease ring.

B. THE MAYNARD CARTRIDGE (not to scale)

.46 caliber with a Conical Lead Bullet. Overall length 1 3/4 inches. This is believed to be one of the first models of the Maynard Cartridge. It featured a cap (1) that was used only to protect the base of the cartridge, in which the flash hole into the powder charge was located. There was also a disk of waxed paper (2) in the base of the cartridge case to protect the powder.

chemists that were carried on between 1797 and 1804 under Napoleon's direction to find a substitute for Saltpeter which the French had difficulty obtaining. Though they failed to find a substitute the explosive qualities of Oxymuriate of Potash (Chlorate of Potash) and Fulminate of Mercury were brought to Forsyth's attention. Forsyth took out a patent in 1807 for the application of detonating, or percussion, powder to the discharge of a firearm. Following this for about ten years other experimenters worked on percussion and as a net result we have in its final form the "Percussion Cap." This is a small copper cap containing a minute amount of a priming compound, i.e. Fulminate of Mercury. This cap was placed on a nipple pierced with a hole or vent leading directly to the powder charge. This cap was struck with a hammer mounted usually above and behind it. These percussion caps were used in conjunction with the combustible envelope cartridges.

The use of percussion caps continued from their introduction in about 1816 until the 1870's. The percussion cap was the basis of the modern cartridge primer, the modern primer being somewhat changed in form and

altered so that it contains its own anvil (striking surface for percussion) (see figure number 2.)

During the transition period from percussion to the true metallic cartridge with its self contained ignition system, numerous metallic cartridges were developed with various shaped cases but without an ignition system of their own. These cartridges were fired by percussion caps or tape type primers (similar to a roll of caps for a child's cap pistol) from the standard percussion nipples of the firearm. The best known of these early cartridges are the Maynard and Burside cartridges. (Figure 3.)

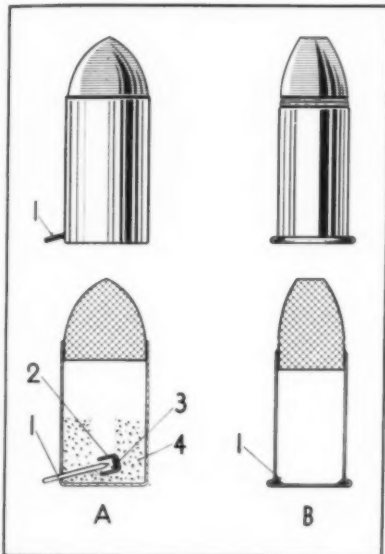


Figure Number 4

PIN FIRE and RIM FIRE CARTRIDGES (not to scale)

A. PIN FIRE CARTRIDGE

The cross section shows the pin (1) and the percussion cup or cap (2). The pin was struck by the hammer, driven against the primer compound (3) (Fulminate of Mercury) detonating it and it in turn ignited the powder charge (4).

B. RIM FIRE CARTRIDGE

This is an Early Henry Rim Fire Cartridge .44 caliber, 200 gr. cylindrical, flat top lead bullet, 26 grs. Black Powder. Note: The priming compound (1) is in the rim of the circumference of the head of the cartridge.

Actually the first complete cartridges as we know them were introduced by a Swiss Gunsmith, M. Pauli of Geneva, about 1812. Pauli was followed in about 1836 by Monsieur Le Fauchaux of Paris, who introduced a type of cartridge termed the Pin-Fire (Figure 4). The Pin-Fire cartridge was the first all metallic cartridge with a self-contained primer to enjoy any amount of general use. About 1850 the Rim-Fire cartridge (containing the primer compound in the rim of the case, see figure 8) was introduced in Europe. This early Rim-Fire cartridge was little more than a BB cap containing a negligible powder charge.

It remained for Horace Smith and Daniel Wesson of Smith & Wesson

revolver fame to introduce practical rim-fire ammunition in conjunction with their new revolver made possible by their purchase of the Rollin White Patent. Their first revolver using this system was introduced in 1857. Rim-Fire cartridges were used in a great many pistols and revolvers, rifles and

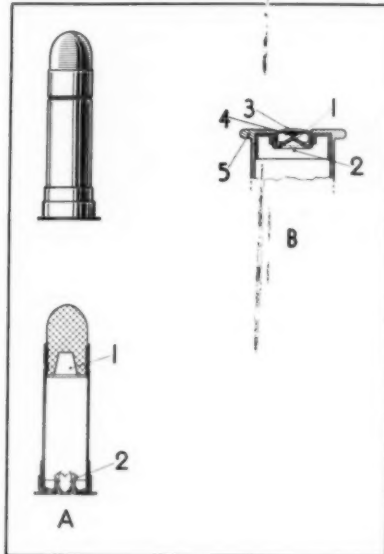


Figure Number 5

THE BOXER CARTRIDGE AND THE BERDAN PRIMER

A. THE BOXER CARTRIDGE

Made of coiled paper and brass case with an iron head. 480 gr. Conical Lead Bullet, 70 grs. Black Powder. The hollow base of the bullet was filled with clay or wood (1). The head assembly was attached to the case by using the primer pocket (2) as a rivet.

B. THE BERDAN PRIMER

1. The Anvil.
2. Vents (numbered from 2 to 4 around circumference of the primer pocket).
3. The Primer.
4. The Primer Compound.
5. The Head of the Cartridge Case with the primer pocket in it.

military weapons in the United States and Europe from their introduction until the development of satisfactory centerfire cartridges. The first centerfire cartridges were introduced after the Civil War and were of the so-called "Folded-Head" type, that were similar in external appearance to the Rim-Fire cartridge, but with an inside centerfire primer. This folded-head cartridge was the common United States Military cartridge from the late 1860's until about the 1890's.

The primer and the case were the stumbling blocks to the successful centerfire cartridge. Colonel Boxer of England developed a built up case (several pieces) and the Boxer primer (figure number 5) with its own anvil which fit into a primer pocket in the head of the case. It remained however for Colonel Hiram Berdan of the United States Ordnance Department to develop a more satisfactory primer just prior to 1870.

This primer was in appearance, a

large, shallow percussion cap, with a priming compound in the usual place in the head. The primer pocket, which was formed in the head of the cartridge case, was shaped to a rounded point or anvil in the middle against which the priming compound was crushed. Three holes bored around the base of this anvil allowed the flash of the priming compound to reach the powder charge. (Figure number 5B.)

Colonel Berdan is also credited with the development of drawn-brass cartridge cases, which provided a stronger and thicker brass section at the head of the cartridge; these cases are called "solid-head" and this type of case has been the common standard of American ammunition manufacturers since its introduction in the early 1870's. (Figure number 6B.) Figure six B shows a cross section view of a drawn-brass .45 caliber case of today's manufacture.

The next installment of this series on Cartridges and Caliber will go further into Cartridge types, Bullet Shapes and how these bullet shapes are calculated.

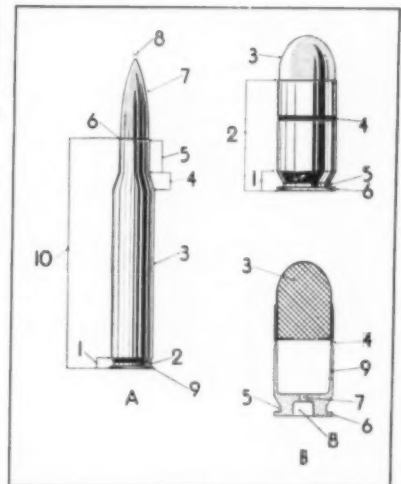


Figure Number 6

THE 30-06 and THE 45 A.C.P. CARTRIDGES

A. THE M 1906 CARTRIDGE CAL. 30

The 30-06 is the standard American Military Rifle Cartridge, and is probably the best known cartridge in the world. The nomenclature of the 30-06 cartridge is as follows:

1. Head of the Cartridge.
2. Extractor Groove.
3. Body of the Case.
4. Shoulder.
5. Neck.
6. Crimp.
7. Metal Jacketed Bullet.
8. Meplat.
9. Rim of the Case.
10. Cartridge Case.

B. .45 A.C.P.

The .45 caliber Automatic Colt Pistol Cartridge is the official side arm cartridge for the Military Forces of the United States. Its nomenclature and structure are as follows:

1. Head of the Cartridge.
2. Cartridge Case.
3. Metal Jacketed Bullet.
4. Cannelure.
5. Extractor Groove.
6. Rim of the Case.
7. Primer Vent.
8. Primer Pocket (without the primer).
9. Wall of the case.

Weapon-Wise

(Continued from Page 13)

The Firearms Development Laboratories of Duarte, California, have developed a long range revolver sight that is simplicity itself. At the price of \$3.95 this sight is a bargain since it requires no special tools to mount it on your revolver other than the small screwdriver everyone carries in the shooting kit. It may be attached to the frame in just a minute or so without making any modification of the frame other than the removal of the upper side plate screw from the right hand side of the revolver.



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The elevation adjustment of the F.D.L. sight is not the best but satisfactory; once adjusted there is little reason for readjusting it or for making changes. The windage screw is graduated 6 clicks to a revolution, 1 click equals a minute of angle. The clicks are positive and audible, a feature not found in some sights. The sight leaf is positioned on a graduated sight bar; turning the windage screw clockwise or counter-clockwise moves the sight leaf right or left. One feature of the sight are the sight leaf tabs which bracket the target on the graduated sight bar; this greatly simplifies windage calculations. The following table shows the effects produced by the rotation of the windage screw.

No. of Clicks	Min. of Angle	
1	1	
4	4	
12 (2 rev.)	12	
	Point of Impact	
100 yds.	50 yds.	25 yds.
1 inch	$\frac{1}{4}$ inch	$\frac{1}{4}$ inch
4 inches	2 inches	1 inch
12 inches	6 inches	3 inches

Book Reviews

by David O. Moreton

AN INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINALISTICS

The application of the Physical Sciences to the Detection of Crime.

by Charles E. O'Hara and James W. Osterburg

The Macmillan Company, New York 1952 xxii; 702 p.; illus.; 23.5 cm (Octavo) \$10.00.

This is one of the most interesting of the books that I have thus far had the privilege of reviewing. In its 700 odd pages of print, charts and photographs it is complete and useful. Messrs. Charles E. O'Hara and James W. Osterburg, authors, are both members of the staff of the New York City Police Department Laboratory. They have over ten years of service as Detectives and staff members of what has been called the busiest and one of the most up to date crime laboratories in the world.

"An Introduction to Criminalistics" is broken down into alphabetical parts that range through the field of Criminalistics for 10 parts and 48 chapters, fully indexed. Initially there is a complete discussion of the many operations that can be accomplished by a competent staff of a modern up-to-date Police Laboratory. The efficient or-

The sight can be mounted upon makes of solid frame revolvers other than Smith & Wesson. To do this all that is necessary is drilling with a No. 47 drill and tapping with a No. 3-48 plug tap.

The F.D.L. Long Range Sight is well made and worth the investment for shooter and officers striving for greater accuracy on the range with their service guns.

ganization of a staff and the selection of personnel for the laboratory is thoroughly discussed as well as the equipment and techniques necessary for mobile units, large and small laboratories.

This work shows how after the choice of laboratory equipment and personnel, these instruments, methods and the staff can be most reliably and effectively employed in criminal investigation. The authors have included complete information and instructions that might be needed for the analysis of evidence and its collection and preservation. How to make use of this evidence and its presentation in court is reviewed.

Not stopping, however, with equipment and laboratory techniques the authors show when chemical laboratory analysis and results may or may not be conclusive; the mathematical principles of probability and the use of statistics in evaluating evidence are thoroughly and intelligently described.

Outstanding among the features that make it an excellent reference volume and quality reading are the exercise questions and good references after each chapter. O'Hara and Osterburg deserve the thanks and praise of law enforcement officers everywhere for an outstanding contribution to literature in the field of Criminalistics.

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CIRCLE #63 ON READERS SERVICE CARD

Notes On Bad Check Passing

by Lee E. Lawder

It is often difficult to understand why good businessmen, who are by nature cautious and wary of being cheated, will cash checks for customers without taking the few necessary precautions to be sure the checks will be good.

According to a survey conducted by David C. Finley of Harshe-Rotman, Inc., professional bad checks passers have been enjoying great success at the expense of merchants throughout the country. Last year the check frauds amounted to somewhere between 400 and 500 million dollars, and at the rate this racket is snowballing, losses resulting from cashing bad checks could easily reach the 600 million dollar mark next year.

The largest nicks in the national bankroll were made by bad checks passed in department stores, supermarkets, taverns, and liquor stores. Of course, gas stations, restaurants, and even banks had their share.

Retail store merchants, anxious to make a sale, provide ready prey for bad check passers, too, but the pattern is the same no matter where it is drawn. A well dressed man or woman enters a store and selects items to purchase amounting to \$30 or \$40. He or she pulls out a check, offers it to the merchant in payment for the items he has selected, and even shows a driver's license or social security card as identification.

Now the merchant has a decision to make. Should he run the risk of offending his customer and losing the business by refusing the check, or should he take the chance that the check will be good. The majority of checks are good; a \$40 sale gives business a boost. So, after a cursory glance at the offered identification, he accepts the check.

When the fraud is discovered, usually two or more days have elapsed. The merchant, either ashamed of his foolishness, chalks the loss up to overhead and says nothing about the bad check, or else he goes indignantly to the police, demanding they "do something." Frequently the police are able to "do something"; they catch the "cashier" and then call on the merchant to identify him or her and press charges.

Now the "cashier" or his friend enters the picture with a deal similar to the one played in the confidence game. He offers the merchant \$20 or even less if he will not press charges. Then the merchant has to decide if he wants to see justice done and the criminal punished, or if he would rather settle and get some of his money back

even if the "cashier" goes free to ply his trade on other unsuspecting merchants. Without the defrauded merchant to identify and press charges against the bad check passer, the police cannot hold him.

The Harshe-Rotman report stated that, "only one third of the merchants in 98 communities exercised proper care in cashing checks. And only a third even cooperated with the police to permit effective investigation and prosecution after they have exchanged good money for bad checks."

A scheming crook knows pretty well the attitude of the merchant and is quick to take advantage of his nature. The merchant who chalks his losses up to "overhead" or who compromises on a "deal" is making it easy for bad check passers and is inviting new talent into this field. It is worth noting that more than half the bad check passers booked by the police last year were amateurs with no previous records. And about a fifth of these were women.

Mr. Finley remarked that "both these findings raised eyebrows among professional fraud investigators, since the traditional check crook is a male 'pro' with a long trail of worthless checks and jail sentences behind him."

The three favorite modus operandi include: passing completely false checks, with phony signatures or endorsement or both, drawn on a non-existent or a collapsed bank account, and sometimes on a non-existent bank; forging the signature of the banker or endorser on a legitimate check; and counterfeiting a legitimate check.

Of significance is the increase in the use of completely fictitious payroll checks, privately printed by the crook with the name of a responsible company, made out for a reasonable payroll sum and cashed—usually with very little difficulty—at a local store.

Less common, but still in the overall bad check picture are three other check fraud techniques: theft of company checks by employees; theft of company checks by non-employees; and raising the amount of a legitimate check.

It is agreed that this racket will be difficult to wipe out because it thrives on a fundamental human weakness—carelessness. But there is a way to retard its growth. The police must educate the citizens in their communities with a "Know Your Endorser" campaign. As part of an active public relations program, the public can be alerted to the dangers of falsified check passers. Placards or pamphlets can be circularized bearing a warning to all merchants. The expense of these circulars could be underwritten by an advertisement, perhaps by the local bank or merchants association.

The following points should be brought to the merchants' attention and stressed:

Don't cash out-of-town checks.

Be especially careful when sales clerks are busy.

Demand better identification than a social security card or driver's license.

Guard blank checks, cancelled checks and check protection equipment carefully.

Don't cash checks for juveniles.

Don't cash post-dated checks.

Don't cash checks written in pencil or checks that show any signs of alteration.

Don't be impressed by a big company name on the check.

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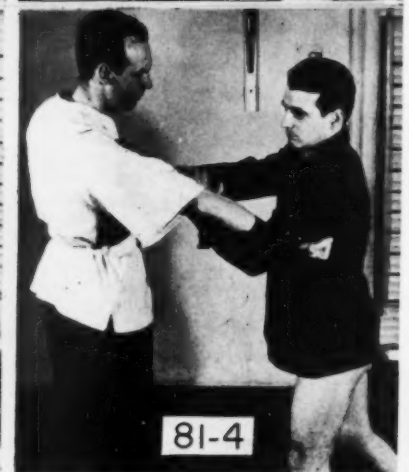
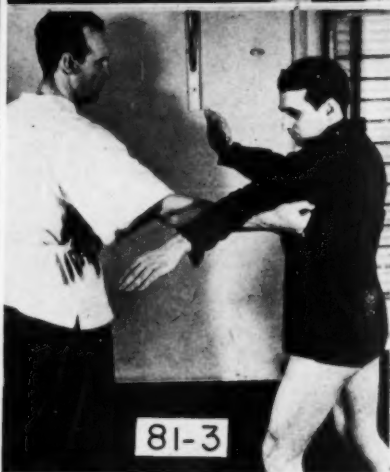
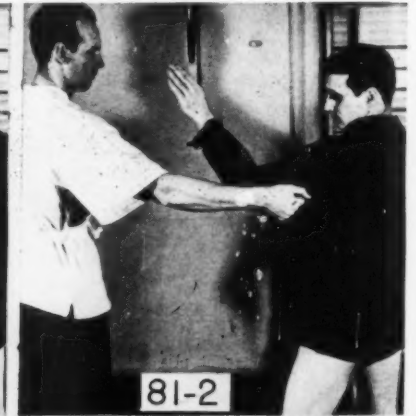
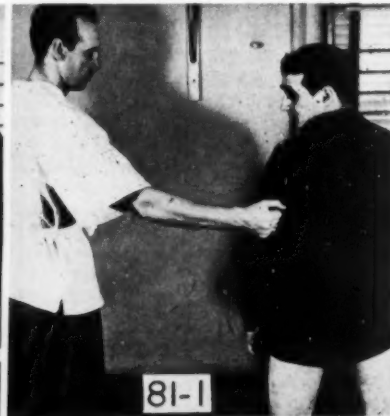
For further information circle #5 on R. S. Card

Modern Self Defense

By R. H. Sigward

NOTE: This is the thirteenth in a series of articles written for LAW AND ORDER by R. H. Sigward, formerly instructor of

the U. S. Air Force Military Police, and now director of the Sigward Health Studios, 139 W. 54th Street, New York City.



Modern Self Defense

CHAPTER X, Continued

In July we introduced six "throws" of the twelve to be described in this chapter. One of our



82-1



82-2



82-3



82-4



82-5

readers has pointed out that the holds, throws and defenses in these articles are much more rough and dangerous than in "sport jiu jitsu." It should perhaps be pointed out that anyone trying a hand squeeze, strangling hold or arm twist on a law officer is not doing it for "sport" but with deliberate intent to harm. Just as in the instruction to military police, and to commandos, this is a grim business. This form of self defense is to be used only for protection, and to get out of a bad spot when it is not possible to command the situation by drawing one's gun.

Flying Mare

Another effective retaliation against a hand-squeezer.

80-1. The Squeeze play.

80-2. Swing his arm over your right shoulder while your left hand reaches up over his arm and grasps the fabric of his upper sleeve.

80-3. A slip of the hip and a forward bend will throw him over your right shoulder. (See also photos 72-2,3,4,5.)

Front Arm Bar Throw

Ever meet the Sleeve-Tugger? The Arm Bar and Leg Throw, held very tightly throughout, is poison agin' the breed.

81-1. As shown.

81-2. Wrap your left arm . . .

81-3. Over and above his right elbow.

81-4. The heel of your right hand pushes his shoulder. Your left hand holds onto your forearm. This locks opponent's right forearm.

81-5. Turn on your left foot and



83-1



83-2



83-3



83-4

Modern Self Defense

R. H. Sigward

step with your right foot behind opponent.

81-6. Trip him. He will land on his back. Fall with the right knee on his lower ribs. Hold on to the Arm Bar!

Under Arm Hip Throw (Offensive)

82-1. With the heel of your left hand hit opponent's right shoulder while your hand pulls his sleeve toward you.

82-2. Spinning him around.

82-3. Kick him behind the left knee with your left foot, tripping him.

82-4. He will quickly fall. Keep your hands on his shoulders.

82-5. Apply Arm Bar and Edge-of-Hand Blow to neck (See Key #27, page 12, Sept. 1953.)

WARNING! Remember: During practice never actually apply Edge-of-Hand Blow to neck. Simply indicate the blow. The actual, real-life performance of this blow will cause unconsciousness.

Shoulder Throw

83-1. He's at it again.

83-2. With your left hand grasp his right outside-sleeve. Turn on your left foot and step in under his right arm, until your back is firmly against his right hip. With your left hand hold on to his elbow.

83-3. Suddenly pull his right arm down over your shoulder and bend over

83-4. Until throw is completed. (See also photos 80-2,3.)

83-1a,2a,3a,4a is a variation of Shoulder Throw, using a kick to the back of leg for tripping opponent.



Under Arm Hip Throw (Offensive)

84-1. Slide your right hand under opponent's left elbow.

84-2. And raise his arm while you turn on your left foot stepping in front of him.

84-3. Your right hand reaches over his left shoulder, grasping the fabric of his right shoulder. Your left hand lifts his left knee. Now bend forward.

84-4. And throw him over your right hip

84-5. On his back.

Turn About From Tackle Attack

This is a speedy throw against a tackle, something you didn't learn in finishing school. Needs lots of practice to get your feet properly and quickly behind opponent's leg, as shown in the photos.

85-1. This misplaced collegian attempts to tackle you.

85-2. Grasp his right wrist with left hand. Step forward on your left foot and hook your right cuffed

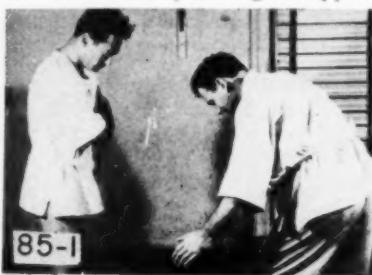
hand under the upper part of his right arm.

85-3. Pull him around and hold him tightly pressed against your body. Your right hand is around his waist. Your left hand pulling his left sleeve.

85-4. Secure this position and step behind him. Turn on your left foot and kneel. At the same instant stretch your right leg behind his left leg. Your foot is flat on the ground.

85-5. Your left hand still pulls his sleeve, your right hand resumes the waist hold, tripping him forward over your outstretched knee.

85-6. He falls flat on his face, an all-American out. You can hold him down like this: Your right knee is in his left arm pit. His twisted arm rests on your left knee, your left hand holding his wrist. Your right hand, cupped, pulls his head around. In pulling his head and lifting his arm upward, you can dislocate his neck, and—cheery afterthought—fracture his arm.



Dear Sir:

The Police Chiefs Association of Middle Eastern Pennsylvania has purchased three films to be shown to the school children.

The films are called "The Unknown Stranger," "Name Unknown," and "The Terrible Truth." Two of these films are about the sex criminal and the third is about the children used to peddle dope. It is our purpose to try to prevent our children from falling into the hands of the sex criminal and the dope peddler.

I am sending this information to you as there may be other Chiefs of Police associations which would do the same thing. If we only save one child from despair, we have accomplished something. I hope this message can be of some use to some other departments.

Sincerely yours,

John I. Schwarz, Chief of Police
(President, Police Chiefs Association
of Middle Eastern Pennsylvania)

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This practical, authoritative and timely reprint of Mr. Hildreth's article in the July 1953 issue of **LAW AND ORDER** is now available in a pocket-size 32 page booklet (4 1/2" x 5 1/4") for quick reference and permanent filing in your book case.

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For further information circle #1 on R. S. Card



POLICE EQUIPMENT NEWS



Battery Tester

Hickok Electrical Instrument Co., 10514 Dupont Ave., Cleveland 8, Ohio, has a new instrument that measures the state of charge in a lead-acid storage battery. Trade named the **Chargicator**, this meter, depending on the style preferred, may be used in the garage as a service instrument or dash



mounted to give the officer constant indication of the state charge condition of the battery and charging system.

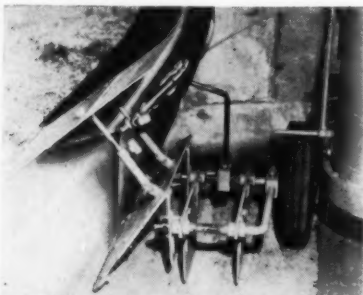
The **Chargicator** places no load on the battery, therefore it may be permanently connected. It can individually test cells, predict battery failure,

locate faulty cables, identify short circuits, check voltage regulator, and test battery under load.

A brochure is available illustrating the types available, and what tests they are suited to make. Contact **Hickok direct**, or circle No. 16 on the **Readers Service Card**.

Curb Painting Attachment

Curbs can be painted quickly and conveniently at walking speeds with the new curb painting attachment now available for all **Line Markers** manufactured by **Universal Manufacturing & Sales Co.**, 5211 Pacific Blvd., Huntington Park, Calif.



The new attachment is adjustable to all curb heights and widths. Shields protect the surface of the street and parkway lawns from superfluous paint spray. The regular spray gun and other **Universal Line Marker** controls are utilized by the new curb painting attachment to provide a simple, practical and economical time saving unit.

The unit will be especially useful in departments where frequent painting of bus stops and shopping area curbs is necessary because of heavy pedestrian traffic.

For detailed information contact the manufacturer or circle No. 17 on the enclosed **Readers Service Card**.

Portable Danger Light

Superior Parts Mfg. Corp., 1922 W. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill., has developed a portable flash that plugs into any standard automobile cigarette lighter.

The light has a double face for optimum visibility, and comes complete with a 12 foot flexible UL approved cord.

The light is a practical way to warn approaching cars away from an acci-

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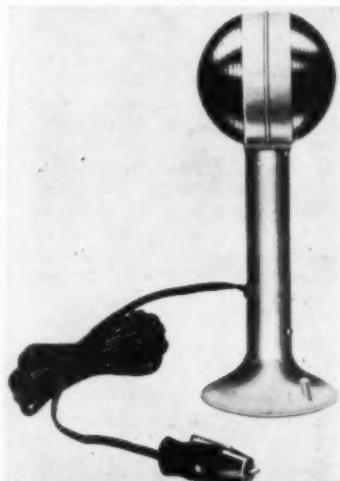
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dent, breakdown, or traffic violator, which the officer has stopped to investigate.

The bottom of the light has a soft



rubber suction cup which permits fender or roof-top mounting, thus increasing the visibility range.

For further information write the manufacturer or circle No. 18 on the Readers Service Card.

Baltimore Civil Defense

The Baltimore City Board of Estimate has given approval to *Bendix Radio Div.*, Baltimore 4, Md. to supply 16 base transmitter-receiver combinations to the Civil Defense Organization.

This unit is a new FM model complete with controls, power supply, antenna and microphone mounted in a single housing. It weighs 50 pounds and operates in the 152-174 megacycle band.

This transmitter receiver will operate from the following power sources: 6-15-, or 64- volts dc, or 117- volts ac. With these models the purchaser may have a choice of 2-, 10-, 25- or 35- watt rf output of either ac or dc. A unit providing 60-watt output is available for ac only.

For further detail check #19 on the enclosed Reader Service Card, or write the manufacturer direct.

Pocket Comparator

Edmund Scientific Corp., Barrington 3, N. J., announces a new product designed for use by handwriting analysts and criminal investigators. The reticle pattern makes it easier to compare linear dimensions in millimeters and inches as well as angles in degrees, circles and radii. The reticle pattern is accurate to 0.0001 inch. Allows read-

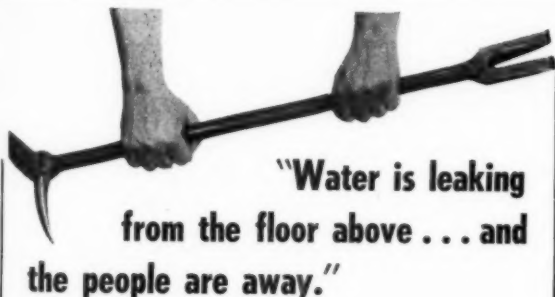
ing of 0.025 inch tolerances. The reticle end of the instrument is placed directly over the article to be compared. A 6 power magnifier enlarges the image for easier reading.

The comparator has a clear plastic base which permits light to fall on the object to be viewed. Finished in a



black anodized metal, it is 2½ inches high, and fits in a pocket or brief case.

The comparator is also useful as a high power magnifier with the reticle removed. A protective leather case is included. Price is \$24.50 postpaid. For detailed information contact the company or circle No. 20 on the enclosed Readers Service Card.



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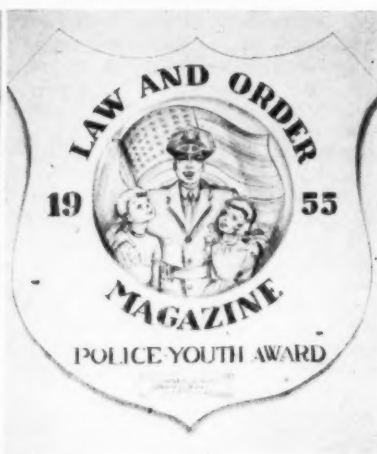
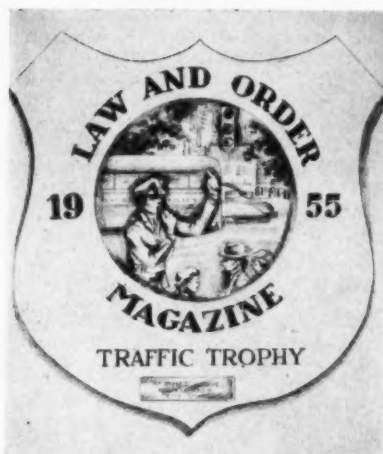
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Announcing Two Editorial Awards



"Traffic" and "Youth" are both major problems to the Police. Yet, you are solving some of these problems every once in awhile in a way that can be helpful to other Police Departments. LAW AND ORDER wants to uncover these hidden and helpful stories and publish them so that all can profit from your experiences. To encourage you to take the time to write up your own experience and solution to a Traffic or a Youth Problem, we are offering a \$25.00 REWARD for each accepted story.

At the end of the year 1955 a "Best Story" medallion on a polished wood wall shield will be presented to the winning authors, to be retained permanently. These medallions are illustrated above.

Traffic Improvement Reward

This is offered for a story of about 500 words, illustrated with a "before" and "after" photo, or diagram and photo. The story must be true, and pertain to your own community and recent to within the past three years. If submitted by a Chief, no confirmation is necessary, but if by another officer, please have the Chief approve the story. A Chief or officer may submit more than one story.

"Working With Youth" Story

A similar "Reward" is offered for

each accepted story on a true incident, or program, or plan actually carried out by a Chief, Officer, or Police Department, or police in co-operation with some other organization which has solved, or aided in improving a problem in juvenile delinquency, or helps to prevent delinquency by working with youth.

Just as in the Traffic Award, the story must be true, concerned with your own locality. It need not be confirmed if submitted by a Chief but must have the Chief's approval if submitted by another Officer. The incident must be within the past three years.

The annual Traffic Trophy will be awarded by a committee of an independent Traffic Expert as Chairman, two Chiefs, and the Editor and the Publisher of LAW AND ORDER. The annual Youth Award will be made by a similar committee Chairmanned by an independent Juvenile Delinquency Expert, two Chiefs, the Editor, and the Publisher of LAW AND ORDER. The decision of the Publisher will be final in selecting the stories for publication, and of the Committees in making the annual awards.

The first of the Traffic Solution stories is being published in the August Issue. It is our hope that we may be able to publish one or

Random Shots:

This month, our publisher, Mr. Copp and I were invited to visit the new crime laboratory of the William J. Burns International Detective Agency. One of the most fascinating pieces of equipment there was the lie detector. Mr. Edward Hyde offered to demonstrate it, and Mr. Copp volunteered to be the subject. He was asked to go into a room where there were four boxes on the desk, and was told to open one box only and "steal" the contents. The "test" began when a cuff was attached to Mr. Copp's arm to register the blood pressure (Cardio-Sphygmograph) and the Pneumograph Chest Assembly measured and recorded respiration. In no time at all we discovered that the stolen object was a fountain pen. Mr. Hyde told us that his company can provide the services of an operator and a machine to police departments who need them, but do not have their own equipment.

Speaking of lie detectors, we received an announcement that the next training course offered by the Keeler Polygraph Institute of Chicago, will start on October 18, 1954 and end November 24. If you are interested, contact Mr. Arnold Cohen at 341 Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Ill.

The University of Minnesota has announced the establishment of a new interdepartmental program in sociology, social work, psychology and law to train students for careers in the control of delinquency and crime.

We have just received the 1953 Los Angeles Police Department Report. It is a fine publication; the make-up and art layout are excellent. The substance of the editorial content is most interesting. For instance arrest bookings numbered 178,270 and nearly half (81,605) were for drunk violations.

Chief Myron M. Teegarden informs us that the sixth annual Crime School at Boulder, Colorado will be held September 13 - 17th.

more Traffic, and Youth stories in each issue. The size of the community makes no difference, because the solution of a problem in a small community may be just as important and helpful as in a medium or large place. All unused stories will be returned to the writers within 90 days.

Your article may win! But, even more important, it may help others solve similar problems!

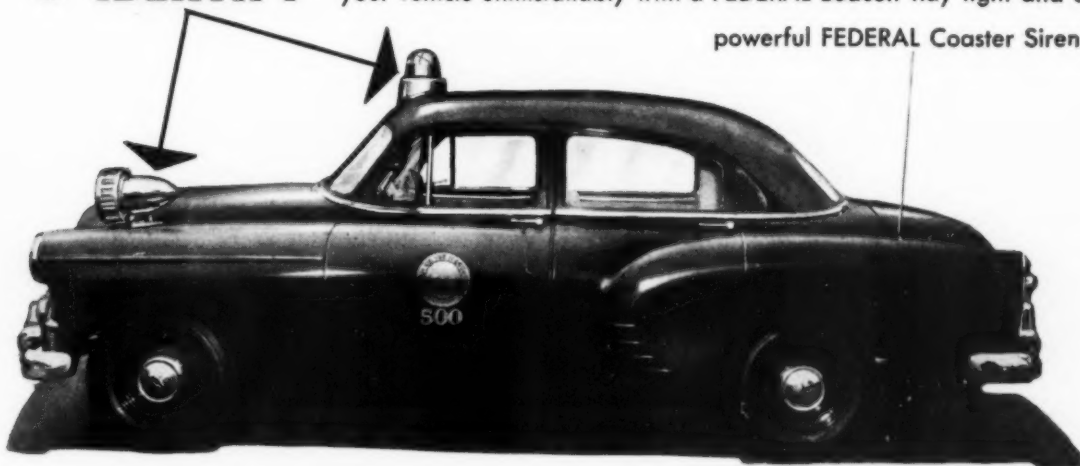
William C. Copp
Publisher

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